

## UNION FAILS TO WIN HEART OF COKELAND

Operators on Top in Eastern  
Fayette and Southern  
Westmoreland.

## MINES IN FULL BLAST

Thousands of Coke Batter-  
ies Aflame and No Evi-  
dence of Tieup.

## STOCKHOLDERS ON STRIKE

Anomaly Is Capture of Non-  
Union Men, Eligible to Pen-  
sion, on Frick Mines.

This is the eighth and last of a  
series of articles by THE NEW  
YORK HERALD analyzing the coal  
strike, its progress, causes and  
outlook.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 30.—Along  
the winding course of the Monongahela  
in southwestern Pennsylvania most of the  
coal mines are dead. The United Mine  
Workers, attacking the non-union fields from the west bank,  
have carried their immediate objective,  
but as one travels eastward away from  
the river and through the heart of the  
coke country he begins to understand  
the faith of the operators in their own  
power of resistance.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspond-  
ent traversed the coke region for more  
than fifty miles. The tour began at  
Brownsville on the river and ended at  
Greensburg in Westmoreland county,  
and included side trips to several  
mines. It cut through the center of the  
"Connellsville district," which  
feeds the steel mills of Pittsburgh  
with coke or coking coal. The union  
is trying to cut off this essential  
nourishment by drawing the great  
non-union coal field into the union  
strike. Among these smoky hills the  
real battle of the coal strike is being  
fought.

Near the river the mines and adja-  
cent beehive coke ovens are as lifeless  
today as the volcanoes of the moon.  
Pat Fagan and Bill Feehey, union lead-  
ers, intent on overrunning all the non-  
union area of western Pennsylvania  
and adding it to the United Mine  
Workers' map, have captured the river.  
The correspondent also saw non-union  
mines that they had closed for twenty  
miles inland. There as he went along  
signs of life were visible. Here and  
there a few cars were bumping away  
from a tipple with coal, and sections of  
coke oven batteries were aflame. The  
proportion of activity increased until  
late in the afternoon we passed through  
valley after valley in which there was  
no strike at all. The mines were run-  
ning full. Thousands of the brick and  
stone beehives, full of coal being re-  
duced to coke, were spouting fire and  
smoke into the air. Locomotives were  
busy on spur and siding shuffling laden  
cars about or starting for Pittsburgh  
with trainloads of coal or freshly drawn  
coke.

"Heart of Coke" Beats Strongly.  
This is the heart of coke—eastern  
Fayette and southern Westmoreland  
counties—and it is still beating strongly.  
The union organizers are trying to reach  
it and extend the strike. The operators  
are resisting fiercely. Every mining  
town is an armed camp. The operators  
have not taken possession of the public  
highways, as the writer found to be the  
case up at Vintonville in Cambria  
county, but their police and deputy  
sheriffs and mine bosses form a barrier  
across "company property," including  
the company owned miners' villages,  
which no stranger without credentials  
can pass. At some of the mines that  
are on strike near Uniontown the  
strikers' wives have entered the war  
and have thrown salt and pepper into  
the eyes of men trying to go to work.  
The first mine the correspondent  
visited on this trip is at Bridgeport, on  
the east bank of the Monongahela two  
miles above Brownsville. It and a great  
many others in this region are owned  
by the H. C. Frick Coke Company,  
which is a subsidiary of the United  
States Steel Corporation and has the  
same policy as the corporation toward  
labor unions. Always open shop and  
strikeless heretofore Bridgeport is now  
on strike. This although the customary  
trouble of the miner of bituminous coal,  
intermittence of employment, has not  
been experienced.

Bridgeport, until this strike began,  
had lost only eight working days in the  
past three years. Its machine miners  
have averaged \$9.50 and \$18 a day. Its  
founders \$7.50. Its motor men, mill  
drivers and other skilled workmen in-  
side the mine have got \$5.05 a day since  
last August. Before that they got \$7.55.  
Those who live in company houses pay  
\$2.50 a month for four rooms and \$3.50  
for five rooms. The houses are lighted  
by kerosene lamps. Water is free.  
Coal is delivered by the company at  
\$1.25 a ton. The company ploughs and  
manures the miners' gardens without  
charge, and annually gives prizes of  
\$10, \$5 and \$2.50 for the best gardens.  
Besides many certificates of merit, which  
the miners hang in their best rooms.

Free Bus and Free Baths.  
A free bus for the miners who prefer  
to live in Brownsville, two miles away,  
takes them to and fro, and in order that  
the men coming from the mine may get  
clean and refreshed, the company  
supplies a free bathhouse. It is a big  
one, made of steel and concrete, with a  
long row of shower baths and an im-  
mense drying room. In the morning the  
miner changes to his mine clothes in  
the bathhouse, hooks his home attire to  
a chain, holds the clothes up and leaves  
them to swing all day in the clean  
warm air. In the evening he takes a  
shower (hot or cold), changes his clothes  
and leaves his sweaty mine outfit to dry  
overnight. On Saturday night the miners  
and their wives take their progeny to  
the bathhouse for the weekly scrub.  
The "patch," as the settlement of com-  
pany houses is called in every coal mine  
town, lies at Bridgeport on a flat above  
the river. Each house has a concrete  
walk in front and around to the back  
door, and plenty of gardening room. The  
correspondent saw no grass, no flowers.  
The miners dig up every inch for vege-  
table.

## First Straw Hats Give Hoboken a Real Thrill

THREE harbingers of summer  
arrived yesterday from South  
America by the Munson liner  
Southern Cross and were worn  
boldly into Hoboken by a vernal  
triumvirate that had decided the  
straw hat season had come to New  
Jersey at last. The Hoboken  
waterfront stared and smiled, but  
the straw hats themselves were not  
more impervious to emotion than  
their wearers, John K. McGowan  
of Guggenheim Bros., Ira W. Mc-  
Connell of Dwight P. Robinson &  
Co., and Cowden Fortenbaugh of  
the General Electric Company.

Mr. McConnell's arches were not  
permitted to land with his straw,  
as there is a Government rule  
against the bringing in of plants  
that may be infected with scale.

his pay. When the men struck credit  
was suspended in all the Frick company  
stores and generally through the mine  
country. This and other Frick stores  
the writer visited are models of clean-  
ness and order. Goods are displayed in  
sections, with prices marked on each  
section. The walls of the meat market  
are of white tile; all the meat is screened  
from flies. Housewives who read this  
will be able to say whether the prices  
are fair or not, indicated by these sam-  
ples noted by the correspondent: Ten  
pound bag of cornmeal, 28 cents; fresh  
beef—brisket 16 cents a pound, plate 11  
cents; chuck 22 cents; rump 24 cents;  
neck 19 cents; flank 15 cents; leg 20  
cents; roast 25 cents; steak 28 cents; all  
steaks 26 cents on Saturday; ham, 30  
cents; bacon, 32 cents; celery, 15 cents  
a bunch; lettuce, 35 cents a pound; to-  
matoes, 20 cents a pound, and cabbage,  
6 cents a pound.

Playgrounds for Children.  
Some of the Frick mines have play-  
grounds for the children. There is none  
at Bridgeport. The writer was told that  
the company wanted one, but that the  
flat acreage was so small between the  
mountain side and the river that there  
was no room for it. The company houses  
are comfortable and are painted a slate  
gray. Of the 500 employees only 166  
live in them. Between thirty and thirty-  
five have automobiles. Of twenty-  
eight cars outside the Greek Catholic  
Church in Brownsville on Easter Sun-  
day—the church attended by the Slavic  
miners—only four were Fords. Judged  
either by statistics or by what the miners  
themselves say, the Frick miners' an-  
nual earnings and living conditions are  
well above the average. Yet at least  
half of the company's mine employees  
are on strike? Why? The correspondent  
asked them as he went along through the  
coke region.

"We want union," was the usual an-  
swer.  
"Why do you want the union?" the  
writer asked a Croatian miner.  
"Union gets us more money."  
"But they say you're been getting  
more money than union miners. They  
say the union men gets more for one  
day than you do, but you have steady  
work and he doesn't."  
"Work not very steady here, too."

Union, he gets us more money every day  
and steady work, too."  
"Any other complaint? How does the  
Frick company treat you?"  
Union to Make Miner Boss.  
"Well, Frick, he's pretty good, but  
union make him better. Union make the  
bosses say 'Good morning.' Union make  
the miner boss himself, you bet."

This miner knew why he struck. The  
union would get him more money.  
Union organizers had told him so and  
he believed. Another typical one, a na-  
tive Pennsylvanian, encountered near  
Uniontown, was a striker, not from  
Frick, but from the Republic Iron and  
Steel Company's mine at Republic.  
"Why are you on strike?" the corre-  
spondent asked.  
"Because the rest of the men went  
out," he said.  
"Why did they go out?"  
"Most of them don't know. They  
haven't made any demands, and they  
aren't certain what they're striking for,  
except that the union organizers got in  
and promised them more money. Some-  
body came up to a woman and said,  
'Your man will be killed if he goes to  
work in the morning.' Inside an hour all  
the foreigners heard about it, and you  
know how they are. In the night some-  
body put a card on the fence in front of  
every house. It said, 'Warning: Do not  
go to work today.' Most of the men  
were scared of something, they didn't  
know what, and they didn't go."

Another Frick town the correspondent  
visited was Phillips, two and one-half  
miles from Uniontown. A few men are  
working in the mine, but it and the  
coke ovens are virtually closed by the  
strike. We passed a children's play-  
ground with some gymnastic apparatus  
in place, a bare tennis court, not yet  
rigged for the summer, where, we were  
told, miners could play and a few of the  
young ones did, and a baseball field  
where an impromptu game was going on.  
The company houses all have neat front  
porches and divisional fences. A foreman's  
six room house with electricity, steam  
heat and bathroom rents for \$12 a month  
and a miner's house without electricity  
or heat for \$7 or \$7.50. Each side of  
a two family twelve room house rents  
for \$10. Coal costs \$1.50 for a load of  
about twenty-five bushels delivered.  
The house lots are 120 feet deep. At  
the back of several of them is a home-  
made garage.  
There is little grass in the yards of  
the miners of Phillips, but plenty of it  
all around the "patch." There is a  
welfare house known as the Coke Mis-  
sion, managed on a non-sectarian basis  
by the Methodist Episcopal Church and  
largely supported by the Frick Coke  
Company. There is a night school for  
prospective citizens where the elements  
of civil government—Americanization—  
are taught. Many miners and their  
families go to Uniontown for the movies  
at night. The streets are paved with  
clinders and have deep cement gutters  
on either side.  
The meat prices in the company store  
are the same as in Bridgeport. Here  
are other prices: Rice, 7 cents a pound;  
dried potatoes, 27 cents; prunes, 20  
cents; Arbuckle ground coffee, 32 cents;  
minute tapioca, 14 cents; puffed rice, 15  
cents; corn syrup, 14 cents a can;  
canned corn, 12 cents; Del Monte  
peaches, 42 cents a can. The store has  
a candy and soda stand and clothing  
and shoe departments.

## SAYS BONUS WOULD INJURE TRADE HERE

Pending Legislation Only Un-  
favorable Factor Seen by  
Credit Men's Secretary.

The impending bonus legislation is  
viewed as one of the distinctly unfavor-  
able factors in the immediate trade situ-  
ation, which otherwise shows healthy  
symptoms, in the May monthly letter of  
J. H. Tregear, secretary of the National  
Association of Credit Men, now on its  
way to distribution among members of  
the association.  
"No month since the setting in of the  
depression two years ago," says the let-  
ter, "has shown more than April so  
many favorable symptoms of business  
revival." Following a reference to the  
coal strike which has seriously affected  
the industrial welfare of New England,  
the report adds:  
"The impending bonus legislation, in  
spite of the President's declaration,  
seems likely to be passed by the Senate.  
Every business man knows full well  
what it means for one department of a  
business enterprise to fly in the face of  
another."

"We cannot anticipate. Similar un-  
fortunate results follow when the legis-  
lative department of the Government  
flies in the face of the administrative,  
which is entrusted with the carrying  
out of the nation's fiscal affairs.  
"If the measure approved by the  
House of Representatives becomes a  
law an average of 9,000 ex-service men  
in each county in the nation could de-  
mand loans of the local banks at a  
time when the credit powers of these  
banks would be needed for the harvest-  
ing of new crops."

Other unfavorable factors cited were  
the unsettled tariff legislation and the  
continued inability of the farmers to  
buy quantities.  
Developments of the Genoa confer-  
ence are among the favorable factors  
listed as affecting current business con-  
ditions.  
"Although the reports of the confer-  
ence are confusing and we fail to un-  
derstand the attitude of France," says  
the report, "except perhaps that she  
is exhibiting a racial defect—penurious-  
ness—yet on the whole the prospects  
are very good of something construc-  
tive and staple emanating from the  
conference."  
"The British tradesman needs more  
markets and the British administration  
is determined to open up Russia. Even  
a little that is of a constructive char-  
acter, supported by even a few of the  
nation's representatives at this confer-  
ence will be progress and a promise  
of staying the economic chaos in Eu-  
rope that had become highly danger-  
ous."

## BOY KILLED IN DUEL BY HIS PLAYMATE

Continued from First Page.

was in sight. He thought he had hit his  
opponent, and he was not hurrying with  
the work of reloading his rifle. His  
head offered a fair target and Janu-  
cildish fired.  
His bullet struck Kabitz squarely in  
the forehead, and such was the pen-  
etrative power of the cartridge that the  
slug went through and was picked out  
at the base of the skull later by Dr.  
Howard Neill, Deputy Medical Exam-  
iner.  
The boy had questioned Januclildish for  
several hours, but he had stuck to the  
story of an accident. He showed the  
detectives how it happened, but not until  
they pointed out to him that a bullet  
struck by a hundred feet did he tell the  
story of the can of soup and the duel.  
The two other boys corroborated  
Januclildish's story and all were taken  
to the Jamaica station. There Januclildish  
was charged with homicide and the two  
others were locked up as material wit-  
nesses. Januclildish will be arraigned in  
police court this morning.

## COMMUNISTS ASK AID IN MOSCOW REVOLUTION

Committee of Three Interna-  
tionales Gets Request.

LONDON, April 30.—In accordance  
with the decision of the Socialist Con-  
gress in Berlin on April 6 a committee  
of nine has been appointed to organize  
future meetings of the three interna-  
tionales and also a conference to which  
representatives not affiliated with the three  
organizations might be invited, says the  
Berlin correspondent of the London  
Times.  
The Moscow Communists have de-  
manded that the committee meet im-  
mediately "to render assistance to the Rus-  
sian revolution, which is threatened by  
capitalist diplomacy."

## SOFT COAL OUTPUT AT HIGHER LEVEL

More Cars Being Loaded Than  
at Any Time Since Strike  
Began.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Bituminous  
coal output during the last week reached  
the highest mark since the beginning of  
the miners' strike, the Geological Sur-  
vey announced today. Production of  
anthracite, however, remained at prac-  
tically zero.  
Telegraphic reports as to production  
covered loadings last Thursday, and in-  
dicated, it was said, that if there was  
no unexpected slump the total soft coal  
output for the week would approximate  
4,150,000 tons. A total of 12,131 cars  
was loaded last Monday—the greatest  
number since the strike began. This  
level, however, was topped on Tuesday  
when loadings approximated 12,377 cars  
and on Wednesday when 12,520 cars  
were loaded. On Thursday cars loaded  
numbered 12,000.  
The increase came largely from the  
non-union districts of the Middle and  
Southern Appalachians. It was not due  
to the return to work of striking miners,  
either union or non-union, but rather to  
increased demand resulting in greater  
activity in those districts which have  
remained at work.  
"The quickening of the market," the  
Survey stated, "has not yet been suf-  
ficient to absorb fully the accumulation  
of unladen cars of coal at the mines,  
although it is true that the number of  
these unladen loads is steadily de-

## STEAMERS NOW PLYING FROM ITALY TO RUSSIA

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau.  
Rome, April 30.

Regular commercial transportation  
has begun between Italy and central  
Russia by the Lloyd-Triestino Line put-  
ting steamships in operation plying to  
the ports of Odessa, Sebastopol and  
Novorossisk.  
The Lloyd-Triestino Line has been  
given a monopoly of Italian shipping in  
Black Sea ports.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—The Lloyd  
Triestino Company's steamship Carniola  
has arrived here from Odessa, having on  
board eleven representatives of Italian  
financial and industrial concerns. They  
express the utmost satisfaction with the  
business transacted with the Russians.  
The cargo of the steamship, consisting of  
manufactured articles, was sold profitably.  
They declare that the Bolsheviks  
are well acquainted with European mar-  
ket conditions and urged the Italians to  
open branches of their business in Rus-  
sia. The prohibition against allied  
steamships entering Black Sea ports has  
been raised, with the exception of French  
general coal shortage for at least six weeks.

creasing. Reports of the nation's con-  
ditions to be received, especially from the  
South and West, and production has not  
yet reached the limit set by the capac-  
ity of the mines not affected by the  
strike.  
"Consumption is still being met largely  
from storage. Even at the present rate  
of output the draft upon consumers'  
stock piles cannot be much less than  
4,000,000 tons a week."

Revised figures show a production  
during the week ended Saturday, April  
22, according to the Survey of 3,560,000  
tons of soft coal and 4,000 tons of an-  
thracite. The same week of the 1919  
strike saw 5,344,000 tons of bituminous  
and 2,655,000 tons of anthracite pro-  
duced.  
Announcing that no change in the an-  
thracite situation is indicated in reports  
received, the Survey said a few cars of  
steam sizes dredged from the rivers con-  
tinued to go forward. During the week  
ended Saturday, April 22, seven of the  
nine anthracite carriers loaded no coal  
at all and the two remaining roads re-  
mained closed. Total production for  
the week was estimated at 6,000  
tons.  
In an analysis of the coal situation  
made today, the United States  
Chamber of Commerce declared that at  
the present rate of production and con-  
sumption there was no danger of a gen-  
eral coal shortage for at least six weeks.



# Kenyon Cord

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SUNSET 8000

THE CURB MARKET.		Sales.	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
200 ABCMet.	33 3/4	33 3/4	34 1/4
10000 AcmeC.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
10000 AlcanOil.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
3000 AlphaMin.	30	28	28 1/2
7000 AlliedOil.	3	2	2 1/2
100 Aluminum.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
100 AmalLib.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
9000 AmerCom.	10	9	9 1/2
2100 AmExplor.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
100 AmHaw.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
10 AmLib.	144	144	144
100 ANACld.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
1100 AngAm.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1400 ArkNigGas.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3000 BeechNut.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
3000 BigLedge.	21	21	21 1/2
300 BonAlas.	82	82	82
23000 BooneOil.	16	14	14 1/2
20 BordenOil.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
27400 BosMCr.	1	95	95
33000 BosMDV.	21	20	20 1/2
45800 BosWyo.	87	78	78 1/2
100 Brit-ATP.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
2800 CanadaOp.	50	47	47 1/2
5000 CanadSL.	28	27	28
5400 CaribSyn.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
700 CarL&Pw.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3000 CashBoy.	4	4	4
100 CentTers.	2	2	2 1/2
1800 ChinIp.	1	1	1
100 Citic.	1	1	1

# The New Curb Market Table

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EVERY EVENING IN



# The Sun

# KELLY

SPRINGFIELD

# TIRES



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